

Floor construction

Description:

5 The invention relates to a floor construction or floor coverings which comprise surface portions of different configurations, wherein the surface portions are formed from different materials having different properties.

In this connection German utility model DE 297 10 370 from the state of the art discloses a foot massage mat of rubber or plastic material
10 with many regions of differing massage intensity which is used as an underfoot support surface for promoting the circulation of blood in the feet.

In the sector relating to the surface configuration of sports fields and the like EP 1 124 010 A1 discloses ground damping elements comprising individual reinforced concrete panels.

15 DE 40 21 958 C2 discloses a floor covering construction which serves as an aid for orientation and permits in particular blind people and visually impaired people to gain their orientation insofar as, when negotiating for example a sidewalk or a roadway, the boundaries thereof can be recognised by the tactilely perceptible differences in the ground covering.
20 The aim of that specification however is in a completely different direction, more specifically to provide that it is precisely an orientation effect, that is to say a comprehensible sequence of different ground coverings, that serves as a recognition pattern.

The present invention aims in the opposite direction, to the effect of
25 so designing buildings of any kind in the public and private sectors, but predominantly offices, but also outside areas in the open air (for example sidewalks), that when people walk thereon and move around in those rooms as many senses as possible are addressed and different pressure sensations are perceived at the soles of the feet so that the person walking
30 on the surface is confronted with fluctuating and unpredictable sensation or sense stimuli so that preferably proprioceptive capabilities are improved.

That object is attained in that the floor construction is so designed that the person when moving around on that floor construction is

confronted with a fluctuating sequence, which the person cannot foresee, of differing surface portions which cause different perceptions preferably in the form of proprioceptive action mechanisms, in accordance with the model of the floor of a forest.

5 The differing configuration of the surface portions can also provide that they are not visible to the user and the floor is perceived by the user as an ordinary continuous unit and the differing configuration relies on non-visible and only feelable properties of the surface material, for example differing degrees of hardness and inclusions which are arranged in

10 concealed relationship and which are round, angular, inclined or regular or irregular in shape and which, when a person walks thereon, cause differing perceptions, preferably in the form of proprioceptive action mechanisms, similarly to those involved when walking on the floor of a forest with uneven, hard and soft, springy and firm regions which require continuously

15 fluctuating muscle tone.

Advantageously the surface portions comprise differing materials which in turn have differing properties.

As already indicated above the surface portions can be such that it appears to the user as though it involves a surface which looks

20 homogeneous from the outside (for example foam, rubber, other) which contains the most widely varying inclusions with other material properties.

Properties relate here in particular to inclusions of differing density, firmness, elasticity, hardness etc or the surface roughness, surface structure and viscosity or elasticity of the material. The materials used are

25 loose material, for example sand or gravel of differing grain sizes, gel-like material, material in bristle form but also sprayed material.

The surface can be knobbly, channelled, wavy, smooth, rough or with inclinedly rising, irregular grooves which are pronounced to differing levels, etc.

30 So that the different materials cannot move or mix within the floor covering, they can also be cast into differing materials, for example rubber, foam etc (then the surface portions comprise the same base material and differ only by virtue of differing inclusions), or there are provided sealing

elements or sealing means which hold the respective materials in the surface portion associated therewith.

In addition the sealing means are so designed that they prevent the loose materials from escaping from the floor construction, for example by

5 the floor construction being at least partially covered upwardly by a sheet-like cover material. The cover material can comprise an easily deformable fabric in the manner of a thin carpet, a tear-resistant microfibre or a non-woven surface. However it should be of such a strength that, when passing over the surface with a barrow, the wheels thereof do not ruck up folds.

10 In a particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention, it is provided that the floor construction is of a mat-like nature or has a load-bearing sub-construction, on which is supported an upper construction which in turn carries the different materials. In that case the entire floor construction is so selected that it can be rolled up in the manner of a roll of

15 carpet and in use needs to be easily unrolled on to the existing conventional floor covering. That affords simple, quick and inexpensive handling of the floor construction according to the invention. It is essential in that respect that the upper construction which for example comprises foam with inclusions of brick or stone, gravel or plastic elements, does not

20 rest directly on the floor but on the sub-construction which comprises a carrier material such as an EPP (expanded polypropylene) panel or felt, sisal, jute, hemp or cork fibre. That prolongs the durability of the floor construction.

As the invention basically pursues the aim of enhancing the

25 perceptions of the person, it is provided that the materials and/or the materials of the floor construction are such that they not only present differences in terms of their tactile sense stimuli but in addition also in respect of temperature sensation, in respect of the sense of balance, an acoustic and a visual perception. That is attained in accordance with the

30 invention in that, in the corresponding surface portions, there are provided further elements which, when a person walks on the respective surface portion, produce stimulation of the above-indicated senses.

In regard to temperature sensation, that is achieved by floor heating or floor cooling at least partially laid therein. The heating or cooling elements incorporated in that way also serve to influence the hardness and elasticity of the corresponding zone. The foam TEMPUR® for example reacts

5 to heat and cold in an extremely differing manner. It becomes very hard when cold and rapidly becomes quite soft when hot. Otherwise the elements are so designed that, when a person walks on the respective surface portion, they additionally trigger off a visual and/or an acoustic signal, which provides that, when the person in question moves in rooms

10 equipped in that way, differing areas of the brain of the person are activated and they receive differing afferent nerve impulses. That in turn results in an increased level of brain activity over all and in particular balanced activity between the neuronal areas in the right and left hemispheres.

15 A particular advantage of the invention is accordingly in the medical area of proprioception as a sub-area of sensor motor activity and constantly confronts the person in the room equipped in accordance with the invention with new, fluctuating and in particular unexpected stimuli which are perceived directly or indirectly by way of the soles of the feet.

20 In an advantageous embodiment the surface portions are formed irregularly in respect of their shape and their size, thus affording an overall mosaic-like pattern.

The materials have different coefficients of elasticity (foam rubber with a high level of elasticity and for example stone with a very low level of elasticity) or comprise loose material of differing grain sizes which yields to the pressure of the foot when a person walks thereon. The same effect can be achieved by surface portions of a cushion-like nature, which are filled with different gel-like substances and also achieve different perception for the foot. Accordingly the following can be used as the materials involved:

25

30 stone, gel, plastic material, garden hose, pointed and round elements, elastic elements, elements which are straight and round, angled, curved in three dimensions or helical, as well as all other conceivable forms and materials of different properties.

In a further embodiment of the invention the sub-construction has mounting elements which project out of the plane of the sub-construction and which for example comprise a rod-shaped element of differing section (round material or square material) or hemispheres which are let into the

5 sub-construction and which in turn are so designed that a tilting element arranged on those mounting elements performs a pivotal movement about the mounting element when subjected to an off-centre loading. In that case the mounting elements are so arranged in the sub-construction that the pivotal movement performed by the tilting elements only involves a small

10 angular range so that the sense of balance of the person is admittedly addressed but at the same time 'loosing one's balance' is reliably avoided.

In another embodiment the floor construction according to the invention is in the form of a children's play covering which covers a relatively small area in a room and which results in differing sensory

15 stimulation.

In a first variant the above-described embodiment of the floor construction is of a panel frame-like configuration so that it is also possible to use movable materials such as for example sand or stones for filling the surface portions.

20 A second variant involves the floor construction being of a mat-like nature so that when not in use it can be rolled up to save space and is only laid on the existing floor covering when in use. Here in particular spray materials which preferably have a relief-like surface structure are used for the surface portions of differing configurations. A panel of carrier material,

25 for example an EPP-panel, carries a foam mat into which other materials are cast.

In order to avoid soiling due to the floor construction, in particular due to materials escaping, the floor construction is at least partially enclosed by a cover material in the form of a flexible fabric or a sheet or

30 foil, preferably a sheet or foil which can be washed off and which is easy to clean and which does not interfere with the perception of the differing materials.

Alternatively another structure is also possible: instead of arranging the foam with inclusions on the lower carrier panel and then arranging the cover material, it is also possible to adopt as the lowermost layer the foam on which the carrier mat and the cover material are then arranged.

5 The cover layer can also be in the form of a peripherally closed casing which encloses the carrier mat and the foam and which can be opened for example by a zip fastener or a loop-and-hook (touch-and-close) fastener in order to change the covering or the panels.

10 The invention further concerns a process for the production of one of the above-stated floor constructions, wherein the division and/or the shape and sizing of the individual surface portions is effected in accordance with given, room-related criteria and/or is effected by means of a random generator.

15 Room-related criteria are here *inter alia*: the size of the room, the natural or artificial lighting conditions, a colour configuration, favoured movement areas ('walking wear lines') or for example transitional regions leading into other rooms.

20 The process preferably provides that cast into a carrier material (for example into a mat of foam, rubber or TEMPUR®) are different elements (uneven, arbitrarily shaped elements which afford a different sense stimulation when a person walks thereon).

25 A further possibility of giving rise to the tactile stimuli which the user cannot foresee involves incorporating into the mat a hose system with differing reservoirs, in which fluid of any consistency and viscosity flows. When a user treads on a location on that communicating hose system it yields as the fluid is distributed into other regions. If a second or third user also treads at another location on a part of the communicating hose system, the first user feels a reaction on the part of the floor beneath him, he has to proprioceptively react thereto and thus promotes the sensor-30 motor perception capability and reaction of his body. The principle is comparable to that of communicating vessels or that of a water bed.

Further advantages, embodiments and details in relation to the described embodiments are set forth in the specific description hereinafter in which:

Figure 1 shows a plan view of a floor construction according to the 5 invention,

Figure 2 shows a view in cross-section through the floor construction according to the invention with differing materials indicated,

Figure 3 shows a view in cross-section through an alternative embodiment of the invention,

10 Figures 4a - c show further embodiments for a configuration of surface portions,

Figure 5 shows an embodiment with a hose arrangement in loop lines, and

15 Figure 6a shows a closely related embodiment with an arrangement of small bar portions of differing stiffness.

Figure 1 shows the basic configuration of the floor construction according to the invention which is generally identified by 10 and which comprises a plurality of surface portions 12 which in turn are supported in an upper construction 14. The upper construction 14 is carried by a sub- 20 construction 16 which in an embodiment of the invention is a flexible rollable mat. In alternative embodiments this involves a fixed, frame-like construction.

The upper construction 14 can additionally include receiving devices 18 which are suitable for receiving the corresponding surface portions 15 25 and which hold them stationarily in their position in the upper construction. The receiving devices 18 are of a configuration which is tray-like or approximately rectangular in cross-section in order laterally to delimit the surface portions 12.

The upper construction 14 further includes sealing means 20 which 30 provide a transition which is as uniform as possible between the respective surface portions 12, thereby avoiding edges when making the transition from one surface portion 12 to another. Preferably those sealing means are formed from a rubber-like material, of selectively softer or harder firmness.

In an advantageous embodiment of the invention the upper construction 14 is, at least in a region-wise manner, such that it is suitable for carrying a receiving device 18. As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the receiving device 18 includes mounting elements 22 and a tilting element 24 which is supported pivotably on the mounting element 22. In this arrangement the mounting element 22 and the tilting element 24 are so arranged that, in the passive condition, that is to say in a condition in which no one is standing on the surface element or surface portion 12, the tilting element 24 is oriented as horizontally as possible and thus the surface thereof is approximately coincident with the surface of the surrounding surface portions 12 or sealing elements 20 respectively. When a person stands on the respective surface portion 12, that is to say in the active condition, the tilting element 24 pivots about the mounting element 22, due to the off-centre loading thereon, thus affording a slightly inclined surface which causes the person to perform a slight balancing motion and thus activates the organ of balance.

In order to provide a surface which is as homogeneous as possible over the large number of surface portions 12 without steps occurring in the form of inclined or slanting mounting elements 22, it is provided that the receiving device 18 additionally includes spring elements 26 which are arranged between the receiving device 18 and the tilting element 24 and which are so set that, in the rest condition, they hold the tilting element 24 in an approximately horizontal position on the mounting element 22.

The spring elements can be any suitable return elements, for example foam layers, return-flowing fluids, elastomeric particles and so forth.

In an alternative configuration of the invention the floor construction 10 only includes a sub-construction 16, on which the different surface portions 12 are arranged directly. This embodiment is characterised in particular by ease and low cost of manufacture. In this case, the sub-construction 16 is in the form of a mesh or a mat which can be laid out and which at the top side has such materials which are to be easily fastened on the floor construction 10, in particular by injection moulding or by adhesive

means. In this case the material can produce different surface portions 12 insofar as it has a different surface structure, for example by virtue of surface grooving, surface tilting, a relief-like configuration for the surface or by the formation of openings or recesses in the material. Preferably 5 disposed on a carrier mat of EPP is a foam layer with plastic inclusions, which is covered by a cover layer.

In a further advantageous configuration of the invention the floor construction 10 according to the invention is so designed that the individual surface portions 12 have a closed hollow internal space which is filled with 10 a substance. That substance is preferably an oil or another filling agent which, in the case of different physical conditions, also involves a differing viscosity. Therefore the oil-filled surface portion 12 is further so designed that for example it is possible to apply an electrical voltage or to alter the temperature of the substance (for example by heating or cooling 15 elements). The mode of operation of the floor construction 10 according to the invention, in this embodiment, is now as follows:

Upon the application of an electrical voltage or upon a change in temperature the viscosity of the filling agent or the substance disposed in the internal space also changes so that overall the hardness and/or 20 toughness of the floor construction can be dynamically and adaptively controlled. This floor construction 10 which is preferably in the form of a mat, besides the internal spaces filled with the oil-like substance, further includes suitable electrical connections in order to be able to alter the physical control parameters. Instead of the internal spaces filled with a 25 substance, it is also possible to use a plastic material which changes its tactilely perceptible viscosity if a physical control parameter which acts thereon changes. The control parameter can be inter alia the locally acting pressure and thus the speed of the person who is walking on the floor construction.

30 In a further embodiment illustrated in Figure 5, provided in the individual surface portions is an arrangement comprising conductingly connected vessels. This can involve a hose filled with a fluid (see Figure 4a) which is arranged in predetermined loop lines in the upper construction.

The stiffness and the degree of filling of the hose are so set that a movement occurs, in a comparable fashion to a water bed. Disposed on such a hose bundle is a suitable tread layer which transmits to the foot, local compression of the hose as the information 'yielding substrate'.

- 5 In a closely related embodiment arranged in the upper construction is a fluid-tight deformable container, for example of plastic material, with a fluid of predetermined viscosity. Fitted in the deformable container is a mesh or latticework which opposes a predetermined level of resistance to escape of fluid when a person stands thereon.
- 10 In a closely related embodiment as shown in Figure 6 the individual surface portions comprise bar portions which are disposed substantially upright in closely mutually juxtaposed relationship, wherein such bar portions of equal stiffness can be combined together in groups. That arrangement affords a differing profile in respect of height over the surface portion.
- 15

The invention is not limited in its implementation to the preferred embodiments set forth hereinbefore. On the contrary, it is possible to envisage a number of alternative configurations which make use of the illustrated solution in constructions which are of a basically different nature.